BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

THE DAILY PRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, AUG. 4, 1865. NO. 223

THE NEWS.

—For latest news see Fourth Page.

—Judson Cease announces himself as a candidate for Congress in the Richmond district of Va.

—Southern preachers are filling pulpits in the north, temporarily by invitation.

—The freedmen of Virginia claim pay for their labor from the date of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. Jan. 1st, 1863, up to the occupation of the State by the armies of the United States, when their freedom was admitted. To Col. Brown, the commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in that State, they represent that the negroes made free by the Proclamation were held and treated as slaves until their former masters were forcibly dispossessed of their so-called chattels by the Government, and claim compensation for the labor rendered. Col. Brown has asked for instructions from the Freedmen's Bureau and will receive the opinion of Gen. Howard in a few days.

—The internal revenue collected by the government last month amounted to $20,000,000. It is estimated that during the next two months the same proportion will be received, viz: $1,000,000 per day.

—A confederacy of young scamps in Louisville, Ky., known as the forty thieves, has been broken up by the police, nine of their number having been sent to the House of Refuge within the past week.

—The King of Denmark has presented the large gold medal of merit to Mr. Kennedy, of the census Bureau, in appreciation of his service in connection with statistical science.

—Paymaster Walsh, one of the principal officers of the Pay Department in Washington, was with his two clerks, arrested and lodged in the Old Capitol. Rumor has it that heavy defalcations have been discovered in his accounts.

—A very severe storm of rain and hail passed over Washington on Saturday afternoon, breaking windows, injuring trees and doing other damage to property.

—Hundreds of former residents of Washington, who left for the South on the breaking out of the rebellion, are now returning to their homes; but very few of them have yet succeeded in obtaining employment.

—In Southern Kansas the people are getting terribly in earnest in putting down thieving. Not long since six thieves were hanged in Franklin county, without the least benefit of clergy.

—Chambersburgh is fast rising from its ashes. The court-house is under roof, three hotels are nearly completed, and buildings and business houses are going up in all directions.

—The Commissioner of Pensions has decided that all deserters, who have subsequently enlisted in the United States military service, do not thereby become entitled to the Pension laws. It is expressly provided by Congressional enactment that no pension shall be paid to any person who has borne arms against the government or in any manner given aid and comfort to the rebellion. The executive pardon has no effect to set aside or modify the law.

—The feeling of the Canadians in favor of the annexation of their province to this country is represented to be gradually growing and strengthening, notwithstanding some drawbacks with which it met at the late Commercial Convention at Detroit. The financials, while their towns remain dull and almost void of business, glance across the line and see cities and villages close to them alive with all the activity and bustle of teeming trade and industry, quietly but earnestly long to be under the flag of institutions in which such prosperity inheres. It is said that the contrast formed by the business activity on one side of the border, and the absence of it on the other, is just now even more marked than in former time, and it is believed that unless the Colonial Parliament does something at its next session giving promise of improvement to the Canadas, the annexation storm will break out with fury.

—In view of the prospective Indian war, it is of interest to know there are from forty to sixty Indian tribes, principally scattered throughout our Western territory, though small fragments of some of them still remain on their aboriginal ground in Northern, Southern and Western States. It is estimated that together there are now in the United States between three hundred and twenty thousand and three hundred and fifty thousand Indians.

—The New Orleans *Picayune* says the talk of emigrating to Brasil continues in that part of the country, but emigrants being discontented Southern families, now that the rebellion is over, cannot make up their minds to live in this country. The country to which the proposed emigrants propose to go is the lower valley of the Tocantius River, whose chief seaport is Para. It is a country similar to that watered by the Amazon. The *Picayune* is of opinion that the movement will not amount to much; home ties are too strong for any considerable emigration to take place. The Texans are talking the same way.

—In the two mile wherry race at Worcester, Mass., on Saturday, WARD won in fifteen minutes and fifty seconds, BIGLER came in second, and BRADFORD third. In the three mile race for four-oared boats, *McClellan*, of Boston, won. In the three mile race for six-oared boats the Yale College boat won, in fifteen minutes and five seconds. Harvard was second.

—A man in Cass township, Iowa, was taken from his bed, gagged, choked, and beaten with rods, his wife's teeth knocked out, and his daughter maltreated the other night, by a dozen men, because, in their estimation, he was a "bad neighbor."

—An alleged confidence man of considerable accomplishment, fine manners and the dash of a first class "sport," known as Benjamin W. Allen, alias the "Hon. John W. Harris, formerly of Texas," has recently mysteriously disappeared from St. Paul, Minnesota, much to the annoyance of a number of individuals in that metropolitan country who claim to have against him little accounts of a few thousand dollars each. The Hon. Mr. Harris had made St. Paul his headquarters for some time, stopping at a first class hotel, spending his money like a prince, ingratiating himself in the upper circles of the aristocratic city, and making of himself quite a marked character by promenading the streets in a violet colored velvet coat. It is charged against Harris that, among other little human weaknesses manifested by him within the last eighteen months, he has by forgery and other means swindled different Western capitalists out of about eighty thousand dollars; taken to himself two different wives, with each of whom he only lived a few months; flirted with various other women, and stolen ten thousand dollars belonging to an Ohio bank. After his flight a tin box purporting to contain sixty-one thousand dollars worth of government bonds, deposited by him in a St. Paul bank for safe keeping, was broken open and found to be filled with old newspapers.

STATE ITEMS.

The first session of Mecklenburg County Court under the provisional administration, was held last week. For the purpose of relieving present necessities, the Court levied a tax of ten cents on every $100 value of real estate, twenty-five cents on the poll, and $5 on every $1000 invested in business. The assessments to be made according to the returns of 1860. The tax on capital invested in business is to be subjected to the approval of the Governor.

The Court elected Wm. Parks as additional County Surveyor.

Thos. W. Dewey, B. W. Alexander and Wm. N. Grier were appointed a Committee on Finance.

Overseers were appointed for all the roads in the county.

The newly appointed Magistrates for Union county met at Monroe on the 27th July, and appointed the following county officers: Special Court, C. M. T. McCauley, A. F. Stevens and Thos. L. Marsh; Sheriff, C. Austin; Clerk, J. E. Irby; Solicitor, S. H. Walkup; Register, J. W. Holm; Coroner, D. F. Hayden; County Trustee, Lemuel Presson; County Surveyor, L. A. Helms, Wardens of the Poor, J. D. Stewart, E. W. Richardson, Sam'l. Pryon, Wm. Crow, S. H. Parker, C. P. Griffin and T. J. Essell.

These are all good officers, and we think will give general satisfaction.

In referring to the appointment of Maj. W. H. Bagley to the Superintendency of the Mint in that place, the Charlotte *Democrat* says:—There is about as much use for a Superintendent of the Mint at this place as a carriage has for a fifth wheel.

Dr. Jno. H. Gibbon has been appointed Assayer, a position he formerly held in the Mint.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Road, held at Wilmington on the 1st instant, Robt. R. Bridges, Esq., of Edgecombe, was elected President, and Col. S. L. Fremont, Superintendent. The Directors chosen by the Stockholders are as follows: S. D. Wallace, Alex. Martin, A. H. Van Bokelin, P. K. Dickinson, John Everett, E. Murray and W. A. Wright.

Contract is ordered with E. D. Hampton, of Salem, N. C., to convey mails from High Point, by Abbott's Creek, Weavil's Mill, and Waughtown, to Salem.

MARKET REPORT

CORRECTED DAILY BY

E. A. WHITAKER.

Grocer and Dealer in Provisions.

Apples—Dried, $1 25 per bushel.
" Green, $1 50 per bushel.
Bacon—Firm, sales at 21c per lb.
Beef—10c per lb.
Butter—30c per lb. scarce.
Cheese—40c per lb.
Chickens—30c a piece.
Coffee—50c per lb.
Corn—$1 00 per bushel.
Eggs—30c per dozen.
Flour—Superfine $9@10 per bbl.;
Hides—Green 10c.
" Dry 15c.
Honey—in comb, 25 to 30c per lb.
Lamb—12½@15c per lb.
Lard—20c per lb.
Meal—$1 per bushel.
Mullets—$20 per bbl.
Mackerel—$22 per bbl.
Onions—$1 per bushel.
Peaches—dried 10c per lb.
Peas—White $100; Stock 90 to $1; Garden 40c per peck.
Potatoes—Irish $1 per bush.
" Sweet $1 per bushel.
Sugar—Crushed 50c per lb; Brown 25c
Syrup—50c per gallon.
Soda—Cooking, 40c per pound.
Salt—$2 00 per bushel.

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET,

REVISED DAILY BY D. F. GRADY, EXCHANGE BROKER,

13, Fayetteville Street.

Buying Rates.

Gold $1.40; Silver $1.35; North Carolina Bank Notes 10 a 30 cents on the dollar; other Southern Bank Notes 10 a 30 cents on the dollar. Northern State Bank Notes 75 a 20 cents on the dollar.—North Carolina bonds, old sixes, coupons, $70.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAYED OFF!

A NO-HORNED RED HEIFER, *MARKED*: SLOPE off the right ear, crop off the left and half moon over it, about 18 months old; strayed from my lot some five weeks ago. She is supposed to be with a white-spotted heifer—some larger every way—as they went off together.

I will give $10 reward for both of them, or $5 for either. I will give a liberal reward for any information that will enable me to get both or either of them.

aug 4 2t JOHN F. HUNTING.

CONTRACT PHYSICIANS, EMPLOYED IN THE Medical Department of the United States Army, can have their "Medical Certificates" endorsed, by application to

aug 4-1t* W. E. GULICK, At the N. C. Book Store.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF W. E. Richardson & Co., or to W. E. Richardson individually, prior to the suppression of the rebellion, are requested to come forward and settle according to rates of gold at the time of the transactions.

Those unable to pay cash will confer a favor by giving their notes according to the rate above stated.

je 29-tf W. E. RICHARDSON.

THE CITY.

COUNTERFEIT GREENBACKS—HOW THEY MAY BE DETECTED.—We gather from the papers of that city, that Richmond is completely flooded with bogus money. Several persons there have been by military authority sent to the penitentiary for altering counterfeit bills, and there is every probability of the business reaching Raleigh. An expert suggests that an examination of notes by the details below will enable merchants and others to detect the spurious from the genuine in every instance, and we print the rules for their benefit:

1. Examine the appearance of a bill—the genuine have a general dark and neat appearance.

2. Examine the vignette or picture in the middle of the top; see if the sky or background looks clear and transparent, or rubbed and even, and not scratchy.

3. Examine well the face; see if the expressions are distinct and easy, natural and life-like, particularly the eyes.

4. See if the drapery or dress fits well, looks natural and easy, and shows the folds distinctly.

5. Examine the medallion, ruling and heads and circular ornaments around the figure, etc. See if they are regular, smooth and uniform, not scratchy. This work, in the genuine, looks as if raised on the paper, and cannot be perfectly imitated.

6. Examine the principal line of letters of name of the bank. See if they are all upright, perfectly true and even, or, if sloping, of a uniform slope.

7. Carefully examine the shade or parallel ruling or the face or outside of the letters, etc.; see if it is clear, and looks as if colored with a brush. The fine parallel lines in the genuine are of equal size and smooth and even: counterfeits look as if done with a file.

8. Observe the round handwriting engraved on the bill, which should be black, equal in size and distance, a uniform slope, and smooth. This is, in genuine notes, invariably well done, and looks very perfect. In counterfeits it is seldom so, but often looks stiff, as if done with a pen.

9. Notice the imprint of the engraver's name, which is always near the border or end of the note, and is always alike; letters small, upright, and engraved very perfectly. Counterfeiters seldom do it well.

NORTH CAROLINA CIRCUIT COURTS.—Gov. Holden, among other steps in the direction of reorganization, appointed last Wednesday the following gentlemen to judgeships of superior courts of law and equity. Some of them have attained high position in the legal profession, and all enjoy repute for ability and integrity:

1st	Circuit,	George W. Brooks, of Pasquotank.
2nd	"	Edward J. Warren, of Beaufort.
3rd	"	Daniel G. Fowle, of Wake.
4th	"	Robt. B. Gilliam, of Granville.
5th	"	Ralph P. Buxton, of Cumberland.
6th	"	Anderson Mitchell, of Iredell.
7th	"	Robert P. Dick, of Guilford.
8th	"	Edwin G. Reade, of Person.

He has also designated the parties below as Solicitors:

1st	Circuit,	Jesse J. Yeates, of Hertford.
2nd	"	David M. Carter, of Beaufort.
3rd	"	John A. Stanly, of Pitt.
4th	"	Thomas Settle, of Rockingham.
5th	"	Archibald R. McDonald, of Moore.
6th	"	David M. Furches, of Davie.
7th	"	William P. Bynum, of Lincoln.
8th	"	Robert M. Henry, of Macon.

Thus we are steadily reaching that condition from which the assumption of State rights is a probable thing. Indeed, there is comparatively little to be done—contrasted with what the Governor has achieved—before a call for the election of delegates to the State Convention can be issued.

SMOKING TOBACCO.—Since retiring from the Confederate army, we had resolved to abandon meerschaum and its ammunition; but Maxon sent us yesterday a package of "Kinnekenick," put up by Sam Meekings & Co., and soon the "sanctum sanctorum" was filled with those poetical curls and shapes which only the expert smoker can form.—They admit of pretty conceits and any amount of phantasmagoria, and with the music of the rain added, soon fixed us in that dreamy condition which is known to all patrons of the chibouque.—Ah, MAX, you are a naughty man thus to seduce us from a good purpose, and yet we forgive you, the evidence of which is found in the fact that this spokesman is a converted man and gives his voice in behalf of the weed.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—It appears from authentic statements that the internal improvements of our State are not in such deplorable straits as many croakers would have the world believe. We are glad to say upon authority which we esteem entirely reliable, that the North Carolina Railroad has paid its current expenses up to the first of May, 1865, and that it has a large claim against the United States Government for services in the transportation of troops and all manner of army stores, &c. We would infer from this that it is in a safe condition financially. Not only the individual stockholders, but the whole State, have a deep pecuniary interest in the success of this road.

QUICK WORK.—Adams & Co.'s agents, as well as those of the Southern Express Company, supply us with Northern and Southern papers 48 hours earlier than the mails. This is not only a convenience to us, but bears incontestible testimony to the energy and go-aheadativeness of the officers and employees of the two corporations. We commend them to the confidence and patronage of the public.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.—One of the health-giving resorts of North Carolina and within a few miles of Raleigh by rail—was opened to the public on the 1st inst. with a fair prospect of a gay season. Go down and see Messrs. Blackwell & Co.

PRIVATE SALE.—Owing to the illness of Lt. Graves, the auction of private property, which was to take place at the "Sanctum" yesterday, though a few of trifling note entered on the docket.

HARRIET, a colored girl, was brought forward on the charge of theft, but discharged for want of adequate proof of her guilt. It was thought advisable, however, to reprimand her blackness by a reminder that such a charge against her must not be repeated. Keep out of bad company, Harriet-ann, and live above suspicion.

Through the soldierly efforts of Capt. T. McKeogh and Lt. Smith, who command the provost's guards, the city wears an aspect of quiet never before exhibited since the military occupation of the place. They deserve honorable official mention for their fidelity and fearlessness in the performance of duty.

We are advised that persons wishing transportation upon government account, should make application to Capt. George E. Avent, the post adjutant, whose office is in the room usually appropriated as the House of Commons.

Quite a number of prominent citizens from different parts in the State subscribed to the oath of allegiance yesterday. There is still room for Jew and Gentile.

GENT'LMAN'S FURNISHING STORE.—Among the enterprising men of Raleigh, our next door neighbor, Mr. C. M. FARRAR, deserves to rank foremost. One of the last in the city to suspend business before its occupation by the U. S. forces, he was perhaps the very first to re-open his establishment with an entirely new supply of such goods as ordinarily fill gentlemen's furnishing stores. He has in association with him a cutter whose skill and good taste is of universal concession; the custom work is paid for at prices which remunerate the makers liberally; and the goods from which the garments are manufactured are not simply new, but fashionable in quality and style. We unreservedly commend him to those who wish an outfit, which may be grave or gay—plain or fashionable—as the wearer's fancy dictates. He can furnish suits which would gratify that fashionable royal celebrity, Beau Brummel, or others subdued enough in color and cut not to exceed the license of a Quaker.

BANK ELECTION.—We understand that the new directory of the Bank of North Carolina held their first meeting yesterday, in this city, and chose Bartholemew F. Moore, Esq., for the presidency and re-elected Charles Dewey, Esq., to the cashiership.

George W. Mordecai, Esq., formerly held the position of president and his financial skill is said to have contributed largely to the prosperity of the institution; but we believe he was ineligible as belonging to the excluded class contemplated by President Johnson's proclamation.

Mr. Moore, who succeeds him, is a gentleman of fine legal attainments, liberal views, and skilled in finance—so that confidence in wise management of the bank will hardly be diminished.

Mr. Dewey is an old officer—an institution within an institution—and we find that his selection as cashier was universally considered a fixed fact before the directory had convened.

THE FAST AB.—We had almost forgotten to mention that on Monday last the Israelites here and throughout the world commenced to solemnize, in sorrow and in sadness, in tears and in lamentation, in fasting and in prayer, the annual feast of Ab, founded on the destruction of the Temple and the overthrow of the National Government. Although nearly two thousand three hundred years have elapsed since the first temple was destroyed, and eighteen centuries since the construction of the second temple, both occurrences taking place on the same day of the month, the feast is continued from Monday evening till next evening, in accordance with the Jewish ritual and in consonance with Israelitish feeling.

INFORMATION WANTED.—The wife and children of J. M. Herron are anxious to obtain some information as to his whereabouts, and learn whether he is alive or dead. Mr. Herron went from Mecklenburg county, N. C., last fall, and joined Co. A, 11th N. C. Regiment. On the 2d of April, near Petersburg, he was wounded in the breast and captured by troops, and carried to the field hospital. Since that time nothing has been heard of him. Any information as to the fate of Mr. Herron will be gratefully received by his afflicted family, and may be communicated to the PRESS Office, at Raleigh.

THE ARMY WORM.—An experienced farmer assures us that the army worm has again made its appearance among the crops in this vicinity. Last year these pests invaders made sad desolation among the oats and other grain, appearing about the 1st of August. They are said also to interfere materially with the cotton growth. This being true, we would suggest to planters throughout the State the propriety of investigating the habits of the army worm, in order to discover the most effective method of either destroying them or preventing their ravages.

ROBERT ANDREW.—Maj. Gen. Schofield, the commandant of the department of North Carolina, was at Chicago, Ill., a few days since, but will soon return to Raleigh and resume his official duties.

AN ELEGANT

PIANO

MADE OUTSIDE, ROSEWOOD CASE, IN EXCHANGE FOR ORDER, ARE AS GOOD AS NEW,

Can be had at the Piano and Furniture Ware-Rooms, No. 14, Fayetteville street.

[illegible] of Standard size).

TERMS.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily, 1 Year	$10 00	Daily, 1 Month	$1 00
" 6 Months	5 00	Weekly, 1 Year	3 00
" 3 Months	2 50	" 6 Months	1 50

Must be paid in advance in all cases or the paper will not be sent; and the paper will be stopped when the time paid for expires, unless renewed.

NEWSBOYS AND NEWS DEALERS

Will be furnished at the rate of $5 per hundred copies. Such orders must be accompanied by the money.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Ordinary advertisements, occupying not more than ten lines nonpareil measure, or one inch space

1 insertion	$1 00	2 Weeks	$6 00
2 "	1 50	1 Month	10 00
3 "	2 00	2 Months	15 00
4 "	2 50	3 "	20 00
5 "	3 00	6 "	30 00
1 Week	3 50	1 Year	50 00

Longer advertisements, where no contract is made, will be charged in exact proportion.

YEARLY CONTRACTS

Will be made in accordance with the following schedule

1-4 column,	1 Month,	$30 00		1-4 col.	6 Months,	$160 00
1-3 "	1 "	45 00		1-2 "	6 "	140 00
1 "	1 "	90 00		1 "	6 "	150 00
1-4 "	3 "	50 00		1-4 "	1 Year,	175 00
1-3 "	3 "	75 00		1-2 "	1 "	200 00
1 "	3 "	160 00		1 "	1 "	300 00

Only those who contract for one-fourth, one-half, or a column, for one, three, six, or twelve months, will receive the benefit of these terms.

Contract advertisers must pay by the month, and all others in advance.

All advertisements must be marked a specified time, or the advertisement will be inserted "till forbid."

Transient matter inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged One Dollar a square for every insertion.

OUR CIRCULATION

Is larger in the city and throughout the State than any other paper in North Carolina. The *Progress* is read in the camp and among the people by a much larger number of persons than any other paper, and hence its importance as an advertising medium should not be overlooked by business men.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Special Notices will be set in minion, leaded, and inserted under the *Special Notice* head, and One Dollar a Square charged for every insertion.

LOCAL COLUMN.

Only short notices will be admitted to the Local Column, at the following rates:

One Line, One Day	$1 00	Three Lines, One Day	$1 00
Two Lines, "	1 50	Five Lines, "	2 50

Ten Lines, or more, at the rate of Twenty-five Cents a Line for each insertion.

FUNERAL NOTICES, MARRIAGES, &c.

Will be charged same as Advertisements, and must be paid for when handed in, or they will not appear.

The above Rates will be adhered to in all cases, and as we have to pay cash for everything in our business, we must demand cash.

June, 20, 1865. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.

We have to pay cash for paper, ink and labor, and we must have more cash from those for whom we work or we cannot pay our current expenses. We know there is but little money in circulation, but there are but few persons who want a newspaper that cannot spare the money to pay for it. Persons seeing their paper marked must remit the money or it will be stopped.

Advertisers must pay in advance for all transient matter, and business men who advertise regularly will be expected to pay their bills monthly.

Job Printing must be paid for when delivered.

J. L. P. & CO.

Hulbert & McLean,

Have removed to the well known

EMMET CUTHBERT STORE,

Corner of Pollock and Middle Sts.,

NEW BERN, N. C.,

And have opened a very large and fresh stock of

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Which they will sell at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at

REASONABLE PRICES!

WE also are prepared to receive Consignments of

COTTON and OTHER PRODUCTS,

Make liberal advancements upon the same and ship to the New York market.

☞ The Highest market price and prompt returns guaranteed in all cases.

REMEMBER THE PLACE:

Hulbert & McLean,

At the large Brick Store,

Corner of Pollock and Middle Streets.

New Bern, Aug. 3, 1865-3m

WILEY F. HIGGINS,

Having resumed his old business of the

Dry Goods Trade,

Would be pleased to see his friends at HULBERT & McLEAN'S, at the Emmet Cuthbert Store,

Cor. Pollock and Middle Sts., NEW BERN.

aug2 3m

THE VERY PLACE.

SEND YOUR FLOUR AND TOBACCO TO Enfield, Halifax county, N. C. GEO. W. HEPTINSTALL will sell them for you on commission.

REFERENCES.—Branson & Farrar and S. H. Young, Raleigh, N. C. jy 24 10t

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.

GOODS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CHEAPER THAN AT NEWBERN

OR ANY POINT

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE.

MR. L. H. KELLOGG, AT THE OLD STAND OF R. H. Young, on Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C., respectfully announces to the public that he has

JUST RECEIVED

a large and well-selected assortment of Dry Goods, Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, &c. This stock was purchased in New York since the present decline in prices, and is now offered at terms lower than goods of this same description can be purchased in Western or any point south of Baltimore.

Country Merchants and others supplied at wholesale.

jy 15-1m

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUG. 4, 1865.

The Great Lesson of the War.

The New York *Times* of the 28th instant, devotes a column of editorial comments to the subject of the "Mutual respect between North and South." It says it is a noteworthy fact, that there has not been a time in this generation when the language of the North and South toward each other has been so respectful and considerate as since the close of the war. The cessation of the language of acrimonious bitterness between the two sections is attributed by the *Times*, chiefly to the "mutual respect generated by the war." It says, "The old Northern notion that the South had degenerated into a race of domineering, pusillanimous blusterers and braggarts, and the old southern notion that the North had lost every element of manhood in the passion for gain, and would submit to anything sooner than fight, have both been thoroughly annihilated. The tug of war for four years has shown the real stuff of men on both sides of Mason's and Dixon's—has proved that there is no essential difference in courage or fortitude, or any of the high qualities which make up the real staminа of a people. It has been brought home to the sense of every person in the land, that the dwellers in the North and the dwellers in the South have the same blood, and that no finer exists. It would be morally impossible that a struggle maintained with such terrible tenacity, should fail to infuse respect into the soul of each adversary, or that such respect should not manifest itself so soon as the struggle should cease and its hot passions pass away." The *Times* attributes this effect in part, also to "the removal of the old root of bitterness—slavery."

It is the duty of the Southern people to meet such advances towards the establishment of friendship between the North and South, with a spirit equal in its generosity to that which prompts the invitation. The blustering, braggadocio articles which appear in some of the radical prints in that section of the country, merely represent the ideas of a small minority. To kill this minority should be the object of every public man, and of every man who has the interest of his country at heart. These constitutional grumblers are always dissatisfied; they would find fault with the most perfect administration that mankind could organize. They are sustained and kept alive only because the people are foolish enough to listen to their discontented mutterings. If we ignore their existence, except when it is necessary to keep them from trampling on our rights as peaceful citizens, they will die. Let us all, then, North and South, foster the good feelings manifested in the article above referred to, and avoiding recriminations and bitter names, acknowledge the principle expressed in the remark of a famous general officer of the national army: "We would have ended this war in six months, if we were not fighting *Americans*."

Wade Hampton on Expatriation.

The following letter from Wade Hampton, late General in the rebel army, is a fair indication of the feelings of a certain class of people in the South. They submit because they have been subdued, but do not do it gracefully, and only take the oath of allegiance to the United States because they will thereby be enabled to exert themselves in influencing the movement of reconstruction in accordance with their "subdued but not conquered" sentiments. Men like Gen. Hampton cannot help feeling sore at heart when they contemplate the result of their labors during the past four years. It is human nature showing itself plainly with new surroundings and influences. His advice is natural, therefore, and if it were different from what it is, would not be consistent, but it cannot and must not be followed. The men to be selected for office in the South must be a class who have influence with the government and with the people of the North, and consequently the leaders of the late rebellion must be set aside. Our "rights" are not in peril, if we deport ourselves in a manner which will give us a *right* to claim them. Consequently we must fill our offices with men who did not forsake "their *country* in the hour of need," but even during the rebellion sympathized with and supported the government of the *United States*, as represented by its loyal head in Washington. But let the General speak for himself:

To Editor of the Phœnix—SIR: Numerous communications having been addressed to me, proposing to form a colony to emigrate, I take this method of answering them, not only on account of their number, but because of the want of all mail facilities.—The desire to leave a country which has been reduced to such a deplorable condition as ours, and whose future has so little of hope, is doubtless as wide spread as it is natural. But I doubt the propriety of this expatriation of so many of our best men. The very fact that our State is passing through so terrible an ordeal as the present, should cause her sons to cling the more closely to her. My advice to all of my fellow-citizens is, that they should devote their whole energies to the restoration of law and order, the re-establishment of agriculture and commerce, the promotion of education and the rebuilding of our cities and dwellings which have been laid in ashes. To accomplish these objects—the highest that patriotism can conceive—I recommend that all who can do so should take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, so that they may participate in the restoration of civil government to our State. War, after four years of heroic but unsuccessful struggle, has failed to secure to us the rights for which we engaged in it. To save *any* of our rights—to rescue anything more from the general ruin—will require all the statesmanship and all the patriotism of citizens. If the best men of our country—those who for years past have risked their lives in *her* defence—refuse to take the oath, they will be excluded from the councils of the State, and its destiny will be committed of necessity to those who forsook her in her hour of need, or to those who would gladly pull her down to irretrievable ruin. To guard against such a calamity, let all true patriots devote themselves, with zeal and honesty of purpose, to restoration of law, the blessings of peace and to the rescue of whatever of liberty may be saved from the general wreck. If, after an honest effort for these objects, we fail, we can then seek a home in another country.

A distinguished citizen of our State—an honest man and a true patriot—has been appointed Governor. He will soon call a Convention of the people, which will be charged with the most vital interests of our State. Choose for this convention your best and truest men; not those who have skulked in the hour of danger—nor those who have worshipped Mammon, while their country was bleeding at every pore—nor the politician, who, after urging war, dared not encounter its hardships—but those who laid *their all* upon the altar of their country. Select such men, and *make them* serve as your representatives. You will then be sure that your rights will not be wantonly sacrificed, nor your liberty bartered for a mess of pottage. My intention is to pursue the course I recommend to others. Besides the obligations I owe my State, there are others of a personal character which will not permit me to leave the country *at present*. I shall devote myself earnestly, if allowed to do so, to the discharge of these obligations, public and private. In the meantime, I shall obtain all information which would be desirable in the establishment of a colony, in case we should ultimately be forced to leave the country. I invoke my fellow citizens—especially those who have shared with me the perils and the glories of the last four years—to stand by our State manfully and truly. The Roman Senate voted thanks to one of their generals, because in the darkest hour of the Republic he did not despair. Let us emulate the example of the Roman, and thus entitle ourselves to the gratitude of our country. Respectfully, yours, WADE HAMPTON.

A Question.

By reference to our news column it will be seen that some of the freedmen of Virginia are claiming pay for services rendered to their late masters between the date of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation and the occupation of the State by the national troops, when their freedom was admitted. This is a question which is of great importance to the people of the whole South at this time, and we anxiously await the decision of the law officers of the government to whom it has been referred.

Mexico and the Monroe Doctrine.

The Washington *Intelligencer* thus expatiates on Mexico and the Monroe Doctrine:—

Although brought prominently forward by the "logic of events," we have forborne to allude to our relations with the present confused state of affairs in Mexico. Our opinion has been recorded, to the effect that fortunate republican institutions, such as our own, by the mere force of proximity, will render any monarchial form of government of doubtful duration on this continent; and this view of the case is independent of any intervention, by force or otherwise, on the part of our Government. We deem it, however, perhaps of interest, to subjoin some of the various forms in which what is called the Monroe doctrine has, from time to time, been expressed. As announced by President MONROE, December 2, 1823, it runs as follows:

"With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European Power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

On the 4th of April, 1864, the following resolution, reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, was *unanimously* adopted by the House of Representatives:

"*Resolved*, That the Congress of the United States are unwilling by silence to leave the nations of the world under the impression that they are indifferent spectators of the deplorable events now transpiring in the Republic of Mexico; therefore they think it fit to declare that it does not accord with the people of the United States to acknowledge a monarchial government erected on the ruins of any republican government in America, under the auspices of any European Power."

The annexed resolution was adopted by the Convention assembled in Baltimore, and which presented the names of Lincoln and Johnson as Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates:

"*Resolved*, That we approve the position taken by the Government that the people of the United States can never regard with indifference the attempt of any European Power to overthrow by force, or to supplant by fraud, the institutions of any republican government on the Western continent. [Prolonged applause.] And that they will view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of this our country, the efforts of any such Power to obtain new footholds for monarchical governments sustained by a foreign military force in near proximity with the United States."

On the 13th of January, 1865, in the Senate of the United States, Mr. Wade moved to amend the diplomatic appropriation bill in such form as to recognise the "Republic," and to ignore the "Empire" of Mexico. This amendment was adopted without debate, and in this amendment the House of Representatives concurred.

A few days ago Mr. Secretary Harlan, of the Interior Department, in a public address said:

"When the French, not now so friendly to our prosperity, sprung to arms in defence of the Turkish nationality, we all applauded; but when they attempted to crush feeble Mexico, we despised their want of generous gallantry, and wish it might be the will of God, in the order of His providence, that this great Republic of ours should be called upon to protect her feeble sister Republic."

Major General Banks, in the course of his remarks made on the 4th of July in New Orleans, said:

"This question we have to meet. The earlier acquisitions of European Powers on this continent we respected, and would continue to respect; but a foothold gained by taking advantage of our domestic troubles we would not respect; for new European successes on this continent would be destructive to our liberties. He held that the future of the American continent was for Americans. A stranger, if not from this flag is on our borders, and, if necessary, it must be—will be driven away."

We collate these manifestations of American opinion in regard to what is called the Monroe Doctrine, without any design to comment upon them in their application to existing affairs. The situation which we have made by no means embody the declarations which, to the same effect, have from time to time been made by representative men and in various public forms. Whether or not these expressions reflect the views of the Administration, or whether they are likely to give any shape to its policy, is a question which, as we have already stated, we deem it unnecessary to urge at this time.

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Sherman to Johnston.

The Richmond *Republic* publishes the following:—

We are indebted to a friend, an officer of the late Confederate army, for the following copy of a letter written by General W. T. Sherman to General Joseph E. Johnson immediately after the surrender of the latter. It has never before been published, and will be read with interest by the friends of both of the distinguished military chieftains, displaying as it does the kindest good feeling that existed between them after the fight was over, and setting forth, in strong light, the generous and chivalrous character of the Federal General:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD,
RALEIGH, N. C. April 27, 1865.

General Johnson, Commanding Confederate Armies, etc., Greensboro';

General: I herewith enclose you copies of my Field Orders, No. 65, which give General Schofield full and ample power to carry into effect our convention, and I hope, at your personal interview with General Schofield, you satisfied your mind of his ability and kind disposition towards the inhabitants of North Carolina.

In addition to the points made at our interview of yesterday, I have further instructed General Schofield to facilitate, what you and I and all good men desire, the return to their homes of the officers and men composing your army, to let you have, of his stores ten day's rations for twenty-five thousand men. We have abundance of provisions at Morehead City, and if you send trains here they may go down with our trains and return to Greensboro' with the rations specified. Colonel Wright did intend to send his construction train up to-day, but did not get up his carpenters in time.

The train, with square timber and carpenters, will go up in the morning, and I think by the morning of the 29th your trains could run down on the road and fall in with ours of the 30th. I can hardly estimate how many animals fit for farm purposes will be "loaned" to the farmers, but enough, I hope, to insure a crop.

I can hardly commit myself how far commerce will be free, but I think the cotton still in the country and the crude turpentine will make money with which to procure supplies. General Schofield, in a few days, will be able to arrange all such matters.

I wish you would send the enclosed parcel for General Wilson, as it contains the Order and 66, and instructions to release all his prisoners on the conditions of our convention.

Now that the war is over, I am willing to risk my person and reputation as heretofore to heal the wounds made by the past war; and I think my feeling is shared by the whole army. I also think a similar feeling actuates the mass of your army; but there are some unthinking young men who have no sense or experience, that, unless controlled, may embroil their neighbors. If we are forced to deal with them, it must be with severity; but I hope they will be managed by the people of the South.

I am, with respect,
Your obedient servant,
[Signed] WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
Major-General United States Army.
Official: *Kinloch Falconer*,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

"Swallowing the Pup."

Soldiers are oftentimes guilty of producing slang phrases which, in themselves, have no particular significance, but from use in connection with important ideas convey a great deal to the thinking mind.—The ludicrous idea of engulping a juvenile canine into one's stomach vulgarly expressed as "Swallowing the Pup," and originated by the confederate soldiers when taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, is an instance which clearly demonstrates this proposition. But to swallow the "dog" is easier than to digest the savory meal. In this connection we think it quite proper to append the following from the Richmond *Republic*:—

"Is there such a thing as loyalty, or does it begin and end with an oath. The other day, two young men were talking on a street in a city. They were driving deeply into fundamental principles. One of them asked the other what loyalty was. Ideas have been so unsettled about what it really consists in, that an answer did not come very readily to the respondent. After some deliberation and an anxious, puzzled expression of countenance, the other's face suddenly brightened up. "Why," says he, "I'll tell you exactly what it is: *It is swearing to a d—d lie.*" Did or did not this young man, in the candid impulse of youth, speak the popular sentiment, or describe in a few words the sort of loyalty which is manifested around us.

We know very well that a large and respectable class of the people view this question of loyalty more seriously than the revelation of this youth would imply; but there is still a dangerous sentiment entertained on the subject of loyalty which ought to be repressed and eradicated. Men cannot be loyal in such critical times as the present, merely with their lips, merely in words. The foundations of a great Republic, which "must and shall be preserved," cannot rest upon a "d—d lie."

The opposite of loyalty is treason, and those who have just sworn allegiance to the Union cannot pretend, under all the lights of the present hour, as once might have been the case, that there are two conflicting allegiances, one or the other of which they may disregard without crime. There is now but one allegiance, as there is but one treason. Allegiance to a State as against the Union is now an obsolete idea.—Treason remains a crime well defined, and is a crime of the greatest magnitude. Let us not accustom ourselves to so light a view of loyalty that we may be betrayed into this highest crime by any transient impulse.

It most seriously behooves us to understand well what loyalty means and what it actually is. Remember that we ourselves are not the judges of our own loyalty, but that others, who take a very different view of the subject from ourselves and who may not be biased in our favor, are. The Government is here to protect loyalty, to foster it, encourage it, give it a helping hand, and build it up. It is here also for another object. It is here to put down disloyalty—by law, within its limits, by force when necessary. It is, therefore, the most silly thing in the world for our people to expect that their view of loyalty will be accepted by the authorities. Never was there so great a mistake. The authorities have fixed ideas of what loyalty consists in, and we cannot change them.—They have an idea that loyalty consists in something else than words; that, like the fruit of the christian, it is manifested by deeds."

—Wade Simmons, a stranger, who expressed satisfaction at the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, was court-martialed, and has been sentenced by Secretary Welles to two years imprisonment, to forfeiture of all pay and allowances, to be dishonorably discharged from the navy, and never again to be enlisted or permitted to serve under the Government of the United States.

WATCHES.

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PROCLAMATION

By William W. Holden, Provisional Governor of North Carolina.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, By the Proclamation of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, dated May 29th, 1865, I have been appointed Provisional Governor of the State of North Carolina, with full power to "prescribe, at the earliest practicable period, such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a Convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise within the limits of said State all the power necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of North Carolina to restore said State to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of State Government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence":—

And WHEREAS, It is proper that the people of the State should be informed as far as may be, at this time, of the measures that will be necessary to attain this end, so that they may be ready to offer an intelligent and willing co-operation in the same:—

And WHEREAS, It is also proper that the purposes of the Federal Government in relation to the people of the State should be made known, so that the loyal may receive assurances of protection and encouragement, and the disloyal, if any there be, may know that the eye of authority is upon them, and that they will not be permitted with impunity to resist the laws or to disturb the peace of society:—

Now, Therefore, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do proclaim and declare:—

1st. That a Convention of the people of North Carolina will be held, at as early a period as practicable, to be composed of the number of members to which the Counties are respectively entitled in the House of Commons of the State Legislature. No person will be a candidate for the Convention, and no person will vote for members to compose it, who shall not previously thereto have taken and subscribed to the following oath, prescribed in the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated May 29th, 1865:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God."

And no person not well-affected towards the Federal Government, and not loyal thereto, will be permitted to take said oath, or to vote in said election.

Measures will be perfected as early as practicable for administering the above oath to such persons as may be entitled to take it, and for providing them with certificates of the same as evidence of their loyalty. The said oath is regarded as a part of the benefit of the Proclamation referred to, and will not be administered to any of the classes excluded by said Proclamation, save on the exhibition by them of a full pardon from the President of the offence they may have committed against the United States.

2d. The Convention thus to be called will alter or amend the Constitution of the State, and will submit said Constitution thus altered or amended, to the voters of the State at the ballot-box for their acceptance or rejection.

3d. The Convention will provide for the election by the people of a Governor and members of the Legislature; and the Legislature will elect two Senators to represent the State in the Congress of the United States.

4th. An election will also be held in due time, for members of the House of Representatives from the State in the Congress of the United States.

Inasmuch as there are no civil magistrates in this State, nor State officers of any kind, the President, Governor, by virtue of authority in him vested by the President of the United States, will proceed:

1st. To appoint Justices of the Peace for the various Counties, loyal men, by whom the above oath will be administered, and who will also conduct the elections, through subordinates, for members of a Convention, in accordance with instructions from this office, and agreeably to the laws of this State in force previously to the 20th day of May, 1861.

2d. Superior Courts of Oyer and Terminer will be held, when necessary, by Judges specially appointed and commissioned, to disposed of criminal cases.

3d. The Justices of the Peace, appointed as aforesaid, will be authorised to hold Courts for the transaction of all such business as may not be of the class of cases triable by a jury. The Justices, by a majority of their whole number, will also be authorized to appoint their Sheriffs and their Clerks for the time being, and such other officers as may be indispensable to a proper transaction of business. And they will also be vigilant and will exert themselves to maintain the laws and to promote the peace of society in their respective counties, and especially to arrest and commit for trial, when the Courts may be held, all offenders against any law of the State in force previous to the 20th May, 1861; and to allow bail where the case is bailable, according to the usage of the State.

4th. The Provisional Governor will appoint the State Directors and State proxies in the various corporations in which the State is interested, as the exercise of such power by him cannot be avoided. But the control of the Railroads, the Asylums, and other corporations in which the State is interested, thus unavoidably to this extent committed to him, will be relinquished for the action of the Convention when that body shall have assembled.

Such in brief is an outline of the policy deemed necessary to reconstruct the government of North Carolina, and to restore the State to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government.

And now, as Provisional Governor of the State, I invite the loyal people thereof to resume with cheerfulness, and with confidence in the future, their accustomed pursuits; and I invite those who have been driven from the State by despotic power, to return; assuring all loyal citizens of the State that they will be protected in their persons and property, and encouraged in their exertions to improve their condition. I also extend this hint to those to take an interest in public affairs, and to unite with me in the purpose to reconstruct the State Government through the aid of loyal citizens; and to be vigilant and active in discouraging disloyal sentiments, and measuring the election of [illegible] Federal Government to every office. Your experience, fellow-citizens, during the rebellion, should admonish you by the strongest claims the government of the United States. You have just been delivered by the strong arm of Union from one of the most corrupt and rigorous despotisms that ever existed in the world. Many of you have been forced [illegible] for the [illegible] of your liberties, to by oath and bond of every description, to the support of your adoption, and seek a refuge among strangers, to escape the hand of arbitrary power. Many of you have been torn from your homes, or hunted down like wild beasts in the forest, and forced into the rebel armies as conscripts, to fight for the continued existence of the colored race, and plan for a [illegible] slavery for yourself and your children. Many of you have been arrested in imprisonment and [illegible] [illegible] of your opinions, and all of you have been deprived, for years, up to the present period, of freedom of speech and of the press, and of every essential guarantee of liberty and of protection to person and property, which is contained in the Con-

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Such in brief is an outline of the policy deemed necessary to reconstruct the government of North Carolina, and to restore the State to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government.

And now, as Provisional Governor of the State, I invite the loyal people thereof to resume with cheerfulness, and with confidence in the future, their accustomed pursuits; and I invite those who have been driven from the State by despotic power, to return; assuring all loyal citizens of the State that they will be protected in their persons and property, and encouraged in their exertions to improve their condition. I also extend this hint to those to take an interest in public affairs, and to unite with me in the purpose to reconstruct the State Government through the aid of loyal citizens; and to be vigilant and active in discouraging disloyal sentiments, and measuring the election of [illegible] Federal Government to every office. Your experience, fellow-citizens, during the rebellion, should admonish you by the strongest claims the government of the United States. You have just been delivered by the strong arm of Union from one of the most corrupt and rigorous despotisms that ever existed in the world. Many of you have been forced [illegible] for the [illegible] of your liberties, to by oath and bond of every description, to the support of your adoption, and seek a refuge among strangers, to escape the hand of arbitrary power. Many of you have been torn from your homes, or hunted down like wild beasts in the forest, and forced into the rebel armies as conscripts, to fight for the continued existence of the colored race, and plan for a [illegible] slavery for yourself and your children. Many of you have been arrested in imprisonment and [illegible] [illegible] of your opinions, and all of you have been deprived, for years, up to the present period, of freedom of speech and of the press, and of every essential guarantee of liberty and of protection to person and property, which is contained in the Constitution of the United States. You are once more free [illegible] United States. By your sufferings in the [illegible] your hopes for the future, I adjure you to [illegible] your freedom. Remember that all that you have, and all you can hope to buy, and all of good that is in reserve for your children, are indissolubly bound up with the American Union. The "unity of government which constitutes us one people," should be more dear to us than ever, on account of the sufferings through which we have passed. In the language of WASHINGTON, "it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and to speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

To the colored people of the State I would say, you are now free. Providence has willed that the very means adopted to render your servitude perpetual, should be His instruments for releasing you from bondage. It now remains for you, aided as you will be by the superior intelligence of the white race, and cheered by the sympathies of all good people, to decide whether the freedom thus suddenly bestowed upon you, will be a blessing to you or a source of injury. Your race has been depressed by your condition of slavery, and by the legislation of your former masters, for two hundred years. It is not to be expected that you can comprehend and appreciate as they should be comprehended and appreciated by a self governing people, the wise provisions and limitations of Constitutions and laws; or that you can now have that knowledge of public affairs which is necessary to qualify you to discharge all the duties of the citizen. No people has ever yet bounded at once into the full enjoyment of the right of self-government. But you are free, in common with all our people, and you have the same rights regulated by law, that others have, to enter upon the pursuit of prosperity and happiness. You should henceforth sacredly observe the marriage relation, and you should provide for your offspring. You can now not only learn to read yourselves, as some of you have been able to do heretofore, but you can instruct others, and procure instruction from others for yourselves and your children, without fear of punishment. But to be prosperous and happy you must labor, not merely when you feel like it, or for a scanty support, but industriously and steadily, with a view to making and laying up something for yourselves and your families. If you are idle you will become vicious and worthless; if vicious and worthless you will have no friends, and will at last perish. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread all the days of thy life." The same Providence that has bestowed freedom upon you, has told you that diligence in business is required of all his creatures; and you cannot expect that your race will escape ultimate extinction, if you wilfully violate or disregard this, one of His great commands. Freedom does not mean that one may do as he pleases, but that every one may, by industry, frugality and temperance, improve his condition and enjoy the fruits of his own labors, so long as he obeys the laws. I have no prejudice against you. On the contrary while I am a white man, and while my lot is with my own color, yet I sympathize with you as the weaker race; and I cannot forget that during the rebellion many of you fought for the preservation of the Union, and that those of you who remained at home in the then slaveholding States, were, for the most part, docile and faithful, and made no attempt by force of arms to gain even their own freedom. I will see to it, as far as I can, that you have your liberty; that you are protected in your property and persons; and that you are paid your wages. But, on the other hand, I will set my face against those of you who are idle and disorderly, and prompt punishment will be inflicted for every breach of the peace or violation of law. In fine, I will be your friend as long as you are true to yourselves, and obedient to the laws; and as long as you shall labor, no matter how feebly, if honestly and earnestly, to improve your condition. It is my duty, as far as I may, to render the government "a terror to evil doers, and a praise to them that do well;"—and this I will endeavor to do in behalf of the whole people of the State of North Carolina, "without fear, favor, or affection; reward, or the hope of reward."

And now, "with charity for all, with malice toward none," I enter upon the discharge of the duties assigned me by the President, earnestly and solemnly invoking the good people of the State to aid me in the work of reconstructing the Government, and in restoring the State to the protection, benefits, and blessings of the Union.

Done at our City of Raleigh, the 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the eighty-ninth year of American independence.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

By the Governor:
JOS. W. HOLDEN, Private Secretary.

[The newspapers of the State will insert the above twice, and send accounts to the Executive Office.]

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.

Mail Train leaves Raleigh	12 o'clk at night.	
Arrives at Greensboro'	4.40	A. M.
" " Salisbury	1.33	P. M.
" " Charlotte	5.20	" "
Freight Train leaves Raleigh	7.10	o'clk P. M.
Arrives at Shops	7	" "
Freight Train lays over at the Shops.		
Mail Train leaves Charlotte	7	o'clk A. M.
Arrives at Salisbury	10.10	" "
" " Greensboro'	2.37	" P. M.
" " Raleigh	11.55	" "
Freight Train leaves Charlotte	6	o'clk P. M.
Arrives at Salisbury	9.55	" "
" " Greensboro'	2.45	" A. M.
" " Raleigh	11	" "

E. WILKES,
Engineer and Sup't.
jy 29-tf

NOTICE.

FARMERS, OR ANY OTHER PARTIES, HAVING Cotton for sale are invited to call on the subscriber before disposing of the same. It might result for their interest by so doing. W. H. CROW,
jy 29-2w Office Halifax street, Raleigh, N. C.

KEMP P. BATTLE. J. M. HECK. B. P. WILLIAMSON.

NORTH CAROLINA LAND AGENCY.

BATTLE, HECK & CO.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL BUY, SELL AND LEASE, ADJUST titles of, pay taxes on, and take general care of all kinds of real estate, gold, copper, lead, iron and other mines, water-powers, &c., &c.

Through reliable agents in every county accurate information will be given about particular localities, tracts of land, &c.

Will likewise undertake collection of debts in North Carolina and elsewhere, by suit or otherwise.

Communications CONFIDENTIAL. Commissions and charges moderate. jy 14-tf

All papers in the State copy four times and send bills.

WANTED,

TO CONTRACT WITH SOME RESPONSIBLE party to cut 1500 cords of Wood within three miles of Raleigh. RICHARDSON & MILLER.
jy 29-tf

AILY PROGRESS.

FRIDAY, AUG. 4, 1865.

THORIZED AGENTS FOR THE PROGRESS.

following gentlemen are authorized to act as for the PROGRESS in their several localities; and ll receive and transmit subscriptions and adver- its at our published rates:

L & JOY, "Times" office, Newbern, N. C,
WHITAKER, Goldsboro', N. C.
WHITAKER, Wilmington, N. C.
A. SMITH, Salisbury.
BROWN, New Hill, Wake county, N. C.
PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, New York
d 10 State street, Boston, Mass.

agents will be announced as soon as the arrange- n be made.

there are no agents persons can send money by paper sent until the subscription is paid.

arry Cornwell's Latest Poem.

you dream over of the days departed—
th and morning no more to return—
not me, as fond and passionate-hearted;
Quiet at last, reposing
Under the moss and fern.

where the fretful lake in stormy weather
circling round the reddening churchyard pines,
nd call back the hours we lost together,
Talking of hope, and soaring
Beyond poor earth's confines.

those heavenly dreams too dimly sighted,
came false—why, 'tis a story old:
come by pain, and unrequited,
Faded at last, and slumber
Under the autumn mould.

ll, farewell! No longer plighted lovers,
d for a day to sigh for sweet return:
es, indeed; one heart the green earth covers—
Quiet at last, reposing
Under the moss and fern.

rned Confederate.—His Vindication.

e J. Prentice, a son of the renowned "Geo. e Louisville *Journal*, who was a distinguish- in the Confederate service, is now the local that paper. In response to a contemptible a newspaper, he responds as follows:

[From the Louisville Journal.)

raph that appeared in a recent number of hati *Commercial*, and was copied substan- two or three other papers, said of us, (the r of the *Journal*) that, although we had e Confederate service, we should, probably " by the Federal Government, as we had ls in street fights, and the writer had never ur shedding any Federal blood. As to the f Federal blood we may or may not have have nothing to say. We feel deep grief in ht that it has ever been our lot to shed any lood at all, but we believe that what we can never cry to us from the ground.

ve never sought to take life, except in man- efence of what we honestly believed at the e the sacred cause of our country. We had Union, we had spoke and written for it in our hearts, four thousand miles away, had thrilled at the sight of the old flag, and, we did not go into the rebellion until a pro- viction was forced upon our mind that the ht not to be subjugated. We gave her we could, as sons of thousands of better men joined her armies, leaving a most happy beloved parents and child, and went where we must encounter hunger and thirst and oil and weariness and the risk of wounds

However much we may, in going, have dgment or conduct, our heart was not There is no thorn in our conscience, no stain oul, no "damned spot" upon our hands.— ret, but not remorse.

th fought long and bravely. We stood m the first to last. We never in all the deed or gave an order of which we think ed be ashamed. We never committed , or tolerated one on the part of any offi- of our command. We never allowed bbery, or burning, or the maltreatment We do not believe that we ever held who would not now take pleasure in timony that he was made as comforta- own soldiers. The South was beaten in cted and awful conflict. Sadly, we con- cepted the decision of the God of Bat- we accepted it in all sincerity. The y, to which we had given some of our years, bing no longer a living thing, we preferred the old Union to any other the globe, and we even felt a pride in ic strength, though conquered and hu- it. We returned and took the oath of We took it with no mental reservation. in all possible sincerity. We took it termination to keep it though death us in the face. One of our first acts ing back, was to offer our services to mer to take command of a hundred re- derates, all sworn like ourselves, and g the remnants of the murderous gueril- om Kentucky. The General expressed gratified with the offer, but said he er to accept it. We stand ready now, should arise, to fight for the United nst the world in arms. But we trust again may our eyes ache with the sight d slaughter.

we ask why it is that we, and others in n, returned Confederates, bound by vol- s to keep all the obligations of true and ns, cannot be permitted to live among ens unmolested? We have not much to f in our own individual case. On the con- ake pleasure in saying that, of all the of our old friends and acquaintances here, far as we know or believe, has stood aloof e our return, and not one has greeted us than he would have done if we had been al, instead of the Confederate service. , however, have been treated less kindly, nally a paragraph like that of the Cincin- appears in the papers. Why are raphs put forth? What is their purpose? ey intended to effect? Are the sneers ly to exasperate? Are the taunts de- ply to wound? Will the enemies of peace y never cease to ply their evil trade, their s vocation among us?

e said much more than we intended. We all not feel called on to speak of ourselves course we have no more to do with the haracter of the *Journal* than any one not ected with the paper.

Mutiny on Morris Island.

ars from the Charleston papers of the that the 165th New York has been sct- . The *Courier* says:

gret to learn that the 165th Regiment New unteers, (Duryea's Zouaves,) since the n by them in the late disturbances, and sequent removal to Morris Island, have d a very unbecoming if not mutinous spir- abordination.

nsoldierly and inexcusable conduct on the veterans, more particularly called forth a tory order from General Gillmore, who, n soldier himself, exacts the strictest disci- his command, taking away the colors of aves.

ccordence with this order, Generals Hatch nnett, accompanied by their respective staffs, proceeded last week to Morris Island for the purpose indicated. The order of Gen. Gillmore was read to the Colonel in command of the Zouaves, and the colors demanded. The Colonel refused to obey the order to deliver up his colors. He was thereupon placed in close arrest, the order was made known to the second officer in command, and a similar demand made upon him for the colors. This officer at first also gave a flat refusal. To this General Hatch explained to him the consequences of his refusal, and defined the difference between disobedience of orders, of which his superior officer, the Colonel had been guilty, and mutiny, with which he, as the subordinate would be charged.

The officer after this explanation promised to deliver the colors. The guard was formed and marched to the boat, but upon reaching it were found to be in possession of the staffs and rubber, but no colors. The ruse did not succeed. On its discovery, Gen. Bennett was ordered by General Hatch to take a detachment of the 47th Pennsylvania Regiment and disarm the whole Zouave Regiment. The regiment was marched into Fort Wagner, the guns having been previously loaded with grape and canister, and trained on the parade ground. The parapet was manned by the 47th Pennsylvania Regiment and a detachment of the 3rd Rhode Island Artillery. Their orders were in case of any resistance to fire on the mutinous troops.

The Zouaves, seeing all further opposition useless, quietly stacked their arms and marched out of the fort. The officers and men were marched under guard, on board a steamer which conveyed them to Fort Sumter, there to expatiate, under a broiling sun, the crime of resistance to constitutional authority.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLGATE & CO.

Beg to inform their customers that they still continue the manufacture of their various styles of **Family and Toilet Soaps, Starch, and Candles.**

COLGATE & CO.,
jy31-3m Nos. 58 & 55 John St., New York.

Rags! Rags!!—Two cents a pound will be paid for clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities, at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

To Printers.—For sale, a No. 3 Washington Hand Press, in good order, may be had for about one half the cost of a new one. A bargain for any one who wishes to start a paper, or any publisher who requires the use of such a press. Apply to J. L. PENNINGTON,
jy 1-1m Raleigh, N. C.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

NORTH CAROLINA ADVERTISER.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ESTABLISHED IN the City of Raleigh, an Agency for the purpose of buying and selling Real Estate in North Carolina. In connection therewith, and as auxiliary thereto, they will publish a double sheet, twenty-four column weekly newspaper, wherein will be advertised, free of cost, all lands offered for sale through their agency, and which will be devoted to the dissemination of information concerning the agricultural, mineral, manufacturing and other resources of the State. By means of competent Agents in in every county they will [illegible] present advancement and special capabilities [illegible] development of each.

It will be found, on [illegible], that no State in the Union can present such a combination of advantages as North Carolina. Situated midway between the colder regions of the North and the more tropical climes of the South, its land stretching from the sea-coast to the mountains, yield bountiful returns of cotton, tobacco, rice, grain, fruits, pasturage, grapes and other products, while in its bosom lie rich mines of gold and iron, copper, lead, coal, and other minerals, its rivers afford water power sufficient for the most extensive factories, and its forests are boundless supplies of naval stores, timber and material for tanning. Under the recent change in the system of labor it becomes the interest of proprietors to part with a portion of their real estate, and it is the object of this enterprise, through agencies in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and other chief cities to bring these abundant resources of the State to the notice of men of energy and capital, to put together the seller and the buyer, and to aid in starting North Carolina in a career of prosperity heretofore unknown.

The ADVERTISER will be furnished free of charge to all customers, and to others at One Dollar per annum. The first number will be issued by the first of July, or sooner, if the type and necessary material already ordered, can be procured from New York before that time. Those desirous to advertise in the first number will please communicate to the undersigned at once. Moderate commissions will be charged where sales are made.

BATTLE, HECK & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

KEMP B. BATTLE.
J. M. HECK.
B. F. WILLIAMSON.
je 15-tf

☞ All papers in the State copy twice and forward bills.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of CUTTER & FRENCH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. GEO. Z. FRENCH is authorized to settle all business of the late firm.

WM. B. CUTTER,
GEO. Z. FRENCH.

Wilmington, N. C., July 26, 1865.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I HAVE this day associated with me as partner in my business, in North Carolina, my brother FRED'K F. FRENCH. The firm to be GEO. Z. FRENCH & CO.

GEO. Z. FRENCH.

Wilmington, N. C., July 26, 1865.

GEO. Z. FRENCH. F. F. FRENCH.

GEORGE Z. FRENCH & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
CUTTER & FRENCH,

WILL continue the business of the late firm of CUTTER & FRENCH, at their stores No. 34, Market street, and No. 10 South Front street, Wilmington, and Fayetteville street, Raleigh. aug1-1w

PARTNER WANTED.

Interest in "Southern Field and Fireside" and "Key-Stone" For Sale.

THE EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS OF THESE well known journals, contemplating an extension of their business, wish to sell to an active and enterprising man a portion of their establishment, and to admit him to an equality with themselves. Such an opportunity for a profitable investment of Talents and Capital in the South can seldom be found.

None but a first class man, well recommended need apply.

WM. B. SMITH & CO.,
je 16-tf Editors and Proprietors.

NEW SCHEDULE.

FROM RALEIGH TO PETERSBURG, THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

ON AND AFTER THURSDAY NEXT, THE RALeigh and Gaston train will leave Raleigh at 5 a. m., and reach Gaston at 12 m.

Petersburg train will leave at 1 p. m., and reach the terminus of the Petersburg Road at 5 p. m.

A sufficient number of omnibuses and wagons have been secured to take all the passengers and baggage from the terminus of the Petersburg Road to Petersburg.

Leave Petersburg at 4 a. m., reach Gaston at 11 a. m.
Leave Gaston at 12 a. m. and reach Raleigh at 7 p. m.

P. A. DUNN, Sup't R. & G. R. R.
R. M. DUNLOP, Sup't Petersburg R. R.
je22-6w

Raleigh, June 21, 1865.

PLANTERS' HOTEL
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS HOTEL IS NOW OPEN AND PATRONAGE solicited from my friends and the public generally. Mr. A. J. PARTIN has charge of my business and will do all in his power to render our guests comfortable.

A limited number of boarders taken by the week at a reasonable rate, with or without lodging.

W. T. BAIN.
jy 18-1m

NEWBERN ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. ANDROT,
SOUTH FRONT STREET,
NEWBERN, N. C.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN FAMILY GROCERIES, DOMESTICS, HATS, SHOES, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, LIQUORS, &c.

I am receiving the above articles from by Steamers from New York and Baltimore.

☞ GIVE ME A CALL.
jy 14-3m

LEOPOLD BAER,
MIDDLE STREET,
(BETWEEN POLLOCK AND BROAD,)
NEWBERN, N. C.

Keeps constantly on hand one of the largest stocks of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
to which he invites the attention of Dealers in North Carolina.

He has just moved to his new and commodious
NEW STORE,
where his immense stock can be displayed to advantage, and he invites his old customers and the public to give him a call.
jy 14-6m

H. & B. EMANUEL,
MIDDLE STREET,
(BETWEEN POLLOCK AND BROAD,)
NEWBERN, N. C.,

HAVE IN STORE AND KEEP CONSTANTLY ON hand, at wholesale and retail, a large and well-selected stock of
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CLOTHING,
LADIES HATS and BONNETS,
GROCERIES,
&c., &c.,
which they offer to the citizens of Newbern, and of North Carolina at the lowest cash prices.

They offer to country merchants superior advantages to any house in Newbern, and they invite all who wish to purchase to give their stock a careful examination.
jy 14 2tawlm

C. W. ROPER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS, TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR, ASSORTED GROCERIES, FISH AND PROVISIONS,
CRAVEN STREET,
(BETWEEN SOUTH FRONT AND POLLOCK,)
Newbern, N. C.

☞ Merchants and Traders sending orders by boat shipped by express, will have them promptly filled at a slight advance on New York prices. jy-17-3m

HOUGH & CO.,
(Late W. C. Hamilton & Co.,)
Corner South Front and Middle Streets,
Newbern, N. C.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CROCKERY, FURNITURE AND HARDWARE.
jy 14-6m

Leland, Biglow & Co.,
COMMISSION
—AND—
FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
—AND—
Cotton Factors,
AND DEALERS IN
BAGGING, ROPE, TWINE
AND OTHER GOODS SUITABLE FOR
COTTON PLANTERS,
POLLOCK STREET,
(Near East Front St.,)
NEWBERN, N. C.
jy 14-tfsau

Borland, Biglow & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
BAGS & BAGGING,
NO. 7 BEAVER STREET,
NHW YORK.

Liberal CASH ADVANCES made on consignments of COTTON, NAVAL STORES and other MERCHANDISE to the above House, by

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.,
POLLOCK ST., NEAR EAST FRONT ST.,
NEWBERN, N. C.
jy 14-tfsau

NOTICE TO COTTON PLANTERS.
NEWBERN STEAM
COTTON GIN COMPANY.

THIS COMPANY, HAVING MADE LARGE ADditions to their works and erected large Warehouses, are prepared to Gin, Press, Bale and Store Cotton on favorable terms for the coming season, and would call the attention of cotton growers to the fact that in consequence of the low price of cotton, our prices will be greatly reduced from those of last season, and shall will find it for their interest to give us a call. We would respectfully solicit their patronage.

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.,
Corner Pollock and East Front Sts.,
jy 14-tfsau Newbern, N. C.

NEWBERN ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. J. HENNINGER,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
CORNER OF POLLOCK AND MIDDLE STS.,
NEWBERN, N. C.
(The old stand of J. Gooding and I Disosway.)
jy 14-3m

D. T. CARRAWAY,
WITH
Hart & Lewis.
Manufacturers and Dealers in
TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE, HARDWARE, Hollowware, Crockery and Glassware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Cooking Stoves, Lamps, Kerosene Oil, &c.,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
je 24-3m

Real Estate Agency
NEWBERN, N. C.
WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.

PERSONS WISHING TO PURCHASE OR LEASE Farming or Turpentine Lands, Coalfield or Oil Lands, Mineral or Ore Lands, City or Town Property, in any portion of North Carolina, will find it to their interest to correspond with us. jy 8-1m

HUGHES & DILL,
Commission & Shipping Merchants,
Newbern, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES and Tobacco, will have our prompt attention.

Agents for Murray's line of Steamships to New York, and sailing vessels for Baltimore and Philadelphia.

T. J. HUGHES, Newbern. G. W. DILL, Morehead City.
jy 6-tf

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.
Newbern, N. C.
WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.

WILL GIVE STRICT ATTENTION TO THE SELLing or leasing of every discription of Real Estate. Persons in any portion of North Carolina having Farming or Turpentine Lands, Coal Field or Oil Lands, Mineral or Ore Lands, Town or City Property, which they wish to dispose of, will find it to their interest to correspond with us. jy 8-1m

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,
COMMISSION,
Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,
NEWBERN, N. C.

HAVING RESUMED BUSINESS AT THEIR OLD stand, will give strict personal attention to the sale or shipment of
Cotton, Naval Stores, Cotton Yarns and Sheetings, Flour, Dried Fruits, &c.
ALSO, TO RECEIVING AND FORWARDING GOODS
Regular lines of Steamers and sailing vessels are now running between Newbern, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. jy 8-1m

GEO. Z. FRENCH & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
CUTTER & FRENCH
Fayetteville Street,
(OLD STAND OF TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,)
ARE CLOSING OUT
AT COST,
THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
CLOTHING,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Hats and Caps,
BOOTS & SHOES,
MILITARY CLOTHING,
MILITARY TRIMMINGS AND EQUIPMENTS,
SUTLER GOODS,
GROCERIES,
&c., &c., &c.

Call and examine this stock before purchasing elsewhere.
jy 17-tf

CAN BE FOUND AT
HOME INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
TWO NO. 1 SEAMSTRESSES; GOOD COOKS; Genuine Drivers, Porters, Gardners, Farm Hands, &c., &c. Call and see.
jy 16-tf

MURRAY & NEPHEW,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
AND AGENTS FOR MURRAY'S NORTH CAROLINA STEAMSHIP LINE,
82 South Street, New York.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON AND NAVAL Stores will receive special attention. Consignments made through our agent, D. H. DILL, Morehead, will be forwarded free of charge.

Allow us a personal visit. Having been in the North Carolina trade for over twenty years, we feel competent to satisfy our correspondents in all particulars.

N. B.—Full quotations of our markets furnished.
May 15-tf

REAL ESTATE AGENCY—LAND AGENCY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING HERETOFORE commenced a "General Intelligence and Land Agency" in the city of Raleigh, to commence operations on the 1st of that month, have since perfected their arrangements in the selection of Wells, Grandy, Pruden & Co., Real Estate Agents, Norfolk, Va., as their Agents in that city, and have also secured the services of Messrs. Tuttle, Hoek & Co., of Washington, D. C., as their Agents in that city. We find that we will be able to give our personal attention to a more extended business of this particular character.

We have a general knowledge of the Lands in the above mentioned counties, and a personal acquaintance with most of the desirable tracts.

Land owners, &c., in either of the aforesaid counties, desiring to sell or gain further information as to the objects of the Agency, will please address us at Raleigh. Meanwhile, attention is directed to the following notice of Messrs. Wells, Grandy, Pruden & Co., published in the Norfolk papers of the 7th inst.

RICHARDSON & MILLER.
y 7-tf

ATTENTION! COTTON OWNERS!
WE CAN SELL 300 BALES COTTON FAR- mers wishing to dispose of any will hear from us by telegraph.
RICHARDSON & MILLER.
jy 29-tf

BUGGY WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, A SECOND-HAND Buggy—one with top preferred. Any one having one to sell will please make it known at
PROGRESS OFFICE.
jy 26-3t

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

BENNETT, VANPELT & CO.,
22 White Hall St.,
NEW YORK.

ALFRED R. BENNETT, C. H. BENNETT,
T. C. VANPELT, at R. P. Williamson & Co's,
New York. Raleigh, N. C.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
COTTON, TOBACCO, COTTON YARNS, CLOTH, AND NAVAL STORES.

Freight and Taxes arranged and Insurance effected by Railroad and Sea to New York.

R. P. Williamson & Co., Raleigh, will furnish information concerning Taxes, Shipment, &c., for consignments to the above parties.

REFER TO
New York—President Atlantic Bank, Fenner, Bennett & Bowman, John Mackellop, W. J. Barney & Co.
Raleigh—Dr. W. J. Hawkins, President Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, Battle, Heck & Co., J. M. Heck, Esq., B. P. Williamson & Co.
jy 13-2m

* * Standard and Record copy. [4 squares.]

SHAFER & NORWOOD,

A. S. SHAFER, late of Petersburg, Va. | P. T. NORWOOD, late of Warrenton, N. C.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OFFICE
No. 5 Water St.
NEW YORK.

Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Grains, and all other Southern Products solicited.

Orders from Merchants, Manufacturers, Planters, and others will receive our prompt, individual attention.

REFER TO
Gov J M Morehead, Greensboro', N C.
W J Hawkins, President R & G R R.
Mollwaine, Son & Co, Petersburg, Va.
Donnans & Johnson, Petersburg, Va.
Martin & Tannahill, Petersburg, Va.
E A Vogler, Esq, Salem, N C.
R B Richardson, Esq, Rockingham.
June 8-3m

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865.
The Great Invention of the Age in
Hoop Skirts.
J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC, (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT.

THIS INVENTION CONSISTS OF DUPLEX (OR two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any Single Spring Skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any Lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm-Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a Silk or Muslin Dress.

A Lady having Enjoyed the Pleasure, Comfort and Great Convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 3 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the Single yarn covering which is used on all Single Steel Hoop Skirts. The three bottom rods on every Skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant Corded Tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical Skirt ever made.

WEBB, BRADLEY & CARY, (late J. I. & J. O. Webb,) Proprietors of the Invention, and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.

For sale in all first-class stores in this City, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies.

☞ Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt. May 10-tf

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
TOBACCO, RAW COTTON, COTTON YARNS, CLOTHS, AND NAVAL STORES,
79 Pearl Street, New York.

Orders Solicited for the Purchase of Goods.

REFER TO
Rob't R. Swepson, New York City.
Silas G. Murphy, New York City.
Orsor P. Mendenhall, President Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
Thomas J. Sherrod, Company's Shops, N. C.
Dan'l Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
Geo. W. Swepson, Haw River P. O., N. C.

☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments in Cotton.
je 17-6m

READ BROTHERS & CO.,
STRAW GOODS, HATS, CAPS, Etc.
380 BROADWAY,
NHW YORK,
W. R. SYMMES.
June 1-3m

DR. WILLIAM LITTLE
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity. Office at Col Geo. Little's. jy 17-3w.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Election of the A. & N. C. R. R.

PRESIDENT, TREASURER AND OTHER OFFICERS CHOSEN.

POSSESSION OF THE ROAD TO BE APPLIED FOR.

BEAUFORT, Aug. 3d.

The Board of Directors of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad met in this city on the 1st and 2nd of August, and the following officers were elected: C. R. Thomas, President; W. B. Wadsworth, Secretary and Treasurer; M. H. Harvey, Superintendent; W. P. Metts, Road Master. Theophulus Edwards was appointed Agent at Goldsboro', E. M. Chadwick for Kinston, Messrs. Primrose and Hall for Newbern and G. W. Dill for Morehead.

The President was instructed by the Board to make immediate application to the proper authorities to get possession of the Road, and it is hoped the transfer will soon be made.

BY EXPRESS.

THE CARNIVAL OF WICKEDNESS.

Murders & Attempts to Murder.

Newberne and Wilmington the Scenes of Crime.

SOUTHERN MAIL SERVICE.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Papers received by Express last night furnish us the following interesting news items:

MURDERS AND ATTEMPTS TO MURDER.

The Newbern *Times* says that John Ross, a colored Sergeant, attempted to kill young Dunn, clerk in the Q. M. Department, on Tuesday night last, by severing in twain his jugular vein. The attempt failed, however, and the young man lives, though severely gashed and scarred. The soldier was promptly arrested by the Police and turned over to the military authorities. He confessed his crime. The reason for the assault is not given.

The Wilmington *Herald* says that on the 2nd inst., a negro soldier, while under the influence of liquor, assaulted one of the police of that city, Mr. Wykott, and inflicted several severe wounds with his sabre bayonet. Mr. W. drew a pistol and shot the negro. Both parties were arrested; but the policeman was discharged.

The same paper informs us that one of the day police of that city was shot in the groin with a pistol in the hands of some unknown person, at about half past eight o'clock, on the night of the 2d inst. The unfortunate man's name is Devane.

About the same time a band of twenty negroes armed with pistols, surrounded two of the night guards on Water street, near the foot of Market, and pulling their pistols, and defied them to an unlimited extent. Most if not all of them wore the soldier's uniform. Some few looked as if they belonged to the city. The patrol guard made an examination of the vicinity a few minutes later, but accomplished nothing.

Another shooting case is reported to have occurred in the eastern part of the city at a late hour of the same day bordering on twilight. The affair had not been reported to the provost marshal's office at a late hour last evening. From what could be heard of it, however, a guard was pursuing a fugitive soldier and coming in sight, fired upon him, and he fell, but what his injuries were could not be stated.

MAILS IN THE SOUTH.

The Postmaster-General is gradually restoring the postal service all over the South. Friday morning the mails left the Washington post office to be conveyed directly through to Richmond and Petersburg. Contracts have just been made for service by railroad from New Orleans to Canton, Mississippi, and from Canton to Jackson, Tennessee.

The following order was issued Thursday:

"Until otherwise ordered, mails will be sent to Atlanta, Augusta, Macon and West Point, Georgia, Montgomery, Alabama, and for the points contiguous to these several places, and between them and Chattanooga, Tennessee, soldiers having been detailed for service on the several roads placed in charge of the post offices whenever there are military posts."

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Bishop Potter of Virginia has just issued a circular letter to the various Southern Bishops of Dioceses recently at war with the civil authority, in the course of which he says: "I have corresponded on the subject with the Bishops, and think myself authorized to state that they sympathize with me in the desire to see the fullest representation of the churches from the South, and to greet their brethren in the Episcopate with the kindliest feeling."

The Gambling at Saratoga.

A Saratoga visitor writes concerning the gambling facilities at the Springs this summer:

The present promises to be the flushest gambling season ever known. Greenbacks are plenty, the facilities for gambling are ample and enticing, business is dull, the war is over, time hangs heavily—in short, all things are propitious for the sporting element, and the taste for hazard is spreading under the adroit influences set in motion. Such a moral re-action as we are now beginning to experience might have been expected to follow the closing up of a great, calamitous war. I believe that there are now about fifteen or twenty of the fiery furnaces in full blast here and at the lake, whither all visitors at the hotels take frequent rides, about sundown or twilight. In order to transact business without risk of coming to a sudden dead-lock, these banking institutions have to hold a large cash capital, varying, of course, in amount, according to the class of gamesters who patronize them. It is probable that upwards of $3,000,000 is this season invested in this usually highly lucrative trade; and as fifty per cent. profit is but a moderate estimate of the average actual earnings of these establishments, it follows that, if the season continues brisk, many hundreds of thousands will be deposited to the tiger's account within the period dating from July 1st to September 15th. The luxurious style in which the club houses are conducted renders them places of curiosity for nearly all persons. The hotel tables are simple as alms-house boards in comparison with the epicurean displays made at Hill's, Morrisey's and elsewhere. The choicest Heidsick, Mumm, or Moreseaux flows in streams as the tempting game, fresh from the Adirondack region, is served up hot on silver plate that a duke might covet. While poor liquors and abominable segars are sold at old Richmond prices in the hotels, the most fragrant Havanas, Fivaros, and Espanolas, and the costliest brandies, are urged upon the guests at the tigrine mansions. The parlors and reading rooms are carpeted *a la* Fifth Avenue, and rich frescoeing gives life to the walls. The furniture is tempting to the weary or the lazy dropper-in. The easy or quiet manner of the host, the assiduity and promptness of his corps of trained waiters, and the genial atmosphere of high respectability and refinement, prove all powerful charms to youth, to matured men seeking relaxation from the turmoils of business, and especially to those who have borne the hardships of camp-life, and are once more free to follow caprice or inclination. Let the reader fancy another picture, if he can, wherein a heart-broken wife, a ruined family, are seen, cast from position, from comfort, from friends, by the mocking demon of the cards. Let him reason out the dismal sequel to the glittering chapter of fast life at the Springs, and draw such moral from this rapid sketch as best he can.

Effect of Negro Suffrage at the South—The Colored Population to control their States.

Taking the Census of 1860 as a basis, it will be found that in twelve of the Slave States, embracing eight hundred and eighty-six counties, there is in two hundred and forty-four of them an excess of negro population!

Alabama contains fifty-two counties, in twenty of which there is an excess of negro population.

Arkansas has fifty-five counties, with an excess of negro population in six.

Florida has twenty-one counties, with an excess of negro population in six.

Georgia has one hundred and thirty-two counties, with an excess of negro population in forty-three.

Louisiana has forty-eight counties, with an excess of negro population in thirty-three.

Maryland has twenty-two counties, with an excess of negro population in five.

Mississippi has sixty counties, with an excess of negro population in thirty-one.

North Carolina has eighty-seven counties, with an excess of negro population in twenty.

South Carolina has thirty-five counties, with an excess of negro population in twenty.

Tennessee has seventy-five counties, with an excess of negro population in three.

Texas has one hundred and fifty-one counties, with an excess of negro population in thirteen.

Virginia has one hundred and forty-eight counties, with an excess of negro population in forty-four.

This would give the negroes a majority in the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. In these three States they could elect negroes enough to control the Legislatures and elect six negroes to the United States Senate, and three or four times that number of Representatives to Congress. In all the Southern States they could send negroes to the State Legislatures, and in two hundred and forty-four counties control the local offices. These figures present the universal negro suffrage question in a social aspect. Carry out the scheme of the agitators; and what can prevent the sending of colored representatives to the halls of Congress? These are deductions from the figures of the census in 1860, and the probability is that the excess of black population is greater at the present time than it was five years ago. The war has doubtless swept off a larger number of whites than blacks. Besides, it must be remembered that, to start with, the negroes will have another decided advantage, from the fact that a large class of whites are excluded from the right of suffrage by the exceptions in President Johnson's amnesty proclamation, while, with the negroes, there are no exceptions whatever.—*Intelligencer.*

TEMPORA MUTANTUR.—In 1860 a man was indicted by the grand Jury of Hustings Court of Richmond for selling and being the agent for the New York *Tribune*. In those days the New York *Herald* was the favorite of the idle population of Richmond. It contained accounts of all the murders, hangings, rapes and seductions. The New York *Daily News* has since the war, in a great degree, superseded the *Herald*. It abuses the United States Government, attempts to fire the Southern heart, deals largely in gallows literature, and is therefore, popular. Mr. Benjamin Wood is the editor of this paper. He has flourished on the war. He sits in security in New York and sows broadcast the seeds of trouble in the South. New York is the cosmopolitan city of the world, and men can say and publish there with impunity what they please.—The editor of the *News* avails himself of this fact and daily coins Southern calamities into greenbacks. Disturbance and revolution at the South are the breath of his nostril. With the return of peace universal peace the New York *Daily News* expires like a cat under an exhausted receiver. Discord and warfare support it; with the return of peace it dies.—*Richmond Times.*

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—At the College celebration New Haven, on Wednesday, at which some three hundred graduates of the institution, who have been in some way connected with the war, were present, the following letter from President Johnson was read:

WASHINGTON, July 26.

Hon. W. M. Averts, Chairman:

I thank you, and through you the graduates of Yale, for their kind greeting. In the difficult and delicate duties before me I rely upon the support of the same intelligent patriotism which during the war has given so many noble lives and deeds to our country. American scholarship has gained undying honor by its contributions to our literature and the achievements in our recent struggle for national existance; and in the victories of peace which I trust are now to come, American scholarship will sustain the reputation it has won? Very truly your friend, ANDREW JOHNSON.

PRINTING.

PROGRESS

JOB OFFICE!

TWO POWER PRESSES

AND OVER

ONE HUNDRED FONTS OF TYPE!

By the accession to our establishment of an entire Printing Office, we now have the largest and most complete

JOB PRINTING OFFICE

in the State, and we solicit work.

WE HAVE A

GORDON JOBBER

and a large

CYLINDER POWER PRESS,

both fast and in excellent order; and with our enlarged facilities we flatter ourselves we can do all kinds of printing as well, and as cheap, as any establishment in the country.

We are prepared to print

HAND BILLS,	SHOW BILLS,
POSTERS,	CIRCULARS,
BILL HEADS,	TICKETS,
CARDS,	WEDDING TICKETS,
BLANKS,	CATALOGUES,
PAMPHLETS,	LETTER HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,	&c., &c., &c.

We have competent workmen and promptness and dispatch may be relied on in all cases, and we ask a trial from all who have printing to do.

jy10 J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

PIONEER

LAND OFFICE.

L. P. OLDS & CO.

Principal Office . . . . RALEIGH, N. C.

SPECIAL AGENCIES:

WILMINGTON, NEW BERNE, GOLDSBORO, GREENSBORO, SALISBURY, CHARLOTTE.

326 Atlantic St., New York, and 122 South St., Philadelphia.

AGENTS IN ALL COUNTIES—SHERIFFS ARE ACTING—NO SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Our Agents all receive like compensation, viz: one (1) per cent commission on all sales through their Descriptive Lists or Applications.

BEGINNING immediately after the war collapsed, we continue to receive applications from buyers and sellers of Real Estate, and invite a still more extended use of this cheap, convenient, liberal, and satisfactory

PLAN OF BUSINESS.

Parties can communicate through agents, or direct.
Rules in the hands of all Agents.
Titles guaranteed according to our rules. (No. 14.)

FOR SALE.

Cotton, Tobacco, Turpentine, Corn, Mining and other Lands, Mills, Town Property, &c., &c.

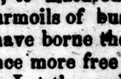
All enquiries promptly answered with Maps, Diagrams and Sketches, if required.

***Owing to accumulating business of other kinds, I would beg to transfer the management of the Land Office to my son, Mr. G. E. OLDS, for whose skill, tact and energy I can vouch. L. P. OLDS.

L. P. OLDS' Law Office at same place (for the present) Hon. H. W. Miller's office, east of the capitol.

aug3-1m

DENTISTRY.



Dr. I. S. FOGG, Dentist, New Berne, N. C., is prepared to perform all operations pertaining to DENTISTRY. Artificial Teeth inserted on gold, platina, rubber or silver, from one to an entire set.

TO DENTISTS he would respectfully say that he is prepared to supply them with Teeth (both Plate and Rubber) from the Dental Depot of Rubescome, Stockton & McCurdy, No. 826 Arch st., Philadelphia, at reasonable rates. Office corner Pollock and Middle sts.

aug3-1m

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

WILMINGTON DISPATCH.

THE undersigned will commence the publication of a Daily Newspaper, under the above title, in Wilmington, N. C., on or about the 15th day of September next. They do not deem it necessary to issue an extended prospectus; and will only promise, that no pains or expense will be spared in making the DISPATCH a

FIRST-CLASS NEWSPAPER.

The Commercial Department will receive the especial attention of gentlemen well qualified for the business; and will contain faithful and correct reports of both the Northern and Southern markets.

TERMS:

For one year	$10 00
" six months	6 00
" three	3 00

A Weekly Edition will be published as soon as a sufficient number of mail routes are re-opened to justify it.

Address us at Wilmington, N. C., care Alfred Martin, Esq.

BERNARD & BARRY,
W. H. BERNARD, } Editors and Proprietors.
JOHN D. BARRY. }

aug2-1m

THE PEOPLES' LINE

—FOR—

NORFOLK AND INTERMEDIATE

LANDINGS.

(Via Canal.)

The Fine Low-Pressure Steamers

MINNEHAHA, HUGUENOT AND WASHINGTON IRVING,

WILL LEAVE NEWBERN

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Leave Norfolk

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

THESE STEAMERS HAVE BEEN PUT ON THIS route for the accommodation of the citizens of Eastern North Carolina, and will re-run the entire season.—The most careful attention will be paid to freight sent by this Line.

Rates as low as by any other Line.

GEO. OLNEY, Proprietor.

jy 3-tf

ADOLPH COHN,

WHOLESALE GROCER

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Goldsboro', N. C.

REFERENCES:

Alonzo T. Jerkins, Company Shops, N. C.
Wm. S. Sayres, Baltimore, Md.
McDaniel & Irby, Lynchburg, Va.

jy 14-3m

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.'S COLUMN.

New Goods!

ON CONSIGNMENT,

50	DOZ. CHIP AND OTHER STRAW HATS,
12	Dozen Ladies, Misses and Children Hats,
12	" Light Felt Travel Hats,
6	" Black and Colored Felt Hats,
24	" Ladies' and Childrens' Flats, Hats and Shakers,
200	" Taylor's, Coats' & Stafford's Spool Cotton,
10	" Packs Pins,
22	" Papers Needles,
10	" Ladies' Hose, and Gents' Half Hose,
10	" Ladies' Gaiters, of excellent quality,
6	" Gents' Gaiters and Oxford Ties,
6	" Fancy Soaps,
50	Suits Ready Made Clothing, Cassimere and Linen,
200	Palm Leaf Fans,
200	Bunches Cotton Yarn,
2500	Yards Bleached Cotton,
1500	Yards Brown Sheeting,
100	Cases Carolina Belle and Southern Star Snuff,
1000	Paper Collars,
	Gloves, L. C. Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Buttons, Flax Thread, Cotton Cards, Shoe Laces, Tapes, &c., &c.

Country Merchants, and retailers, will do well to call and examine our stock.

jo 21-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO., Fayetteville Street.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Raleigh, N. C.

jo 15-tf

Shoe Thread, Grain Bags, &c.

100 pounds Shoe Thread,
1000 Grain Bags,
40 doz. Glass Tumblers,
25 doz. Goblets,
3 Crates Crockery,

Just received at B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Raleigh, July 11th, 1865-tf. Fayetteville St.

HERRINGS, SHAD, SOFT SOAP, &c.

2500 SMOKED HERRINGS,
1 Barrel Shad,
5 " Soft Soap, excellent quality,
2 " Pickeled Pork and Beef, at
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO'S.

jo 23-tf Fayetteville Street.

FAMILY FLOUR, 40 BARRELS.

Superfine, " 25 "
Seconds, " 10 "
Meal, nice White, 50 Bushels.
Peas, Clay, Black and White, 100 Bushels.
at B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO'S.,

jo 15-tf Fayetteville Street.

1000 POUNDS NICE WHITE LARD, IN kegs and barrels.

2000 Pounds Bacon, Hams, Sides and Sholders.
600 " Rice, in sacks.
200 " Dried Fruit.
500 " Bright, Brown Sugar.
300 " Crushed Sugar.
500 " Manufactured Tobacco.
5000 " Snuff.
1 Dozen Cases Colman's Mustard,
at B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO'S.,

jo 15-tf Fayetteville Street.

3000 YARDS ENGLISH LONG CLOTH.

2000 Yards 4-4 Brown Cotton,
200 Bunches Cotton Yarn,
100 Coats' and Taylor's Spool Cotton,
Cotton Handkerchiefs, Mitts,
Shoes, Envelopes, &c., at
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO'S.

jo 15-tf

25 DOZEN CAST-STEEL AXES,

8 Dozen Long Handle Shovels,
20 Kegs Old Dominion Nails,
100 Pounds Shoe Nails, at
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO'S.

jo 15-tf

12 DOZ. JUNIPER BUCKETS.

50 pair Cotton Cards, at
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO'S.

jo 17-tf

AUCTION SALES

OF

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

IN THE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

AUCTION SALES OF HORSES, MULES, ARMY Wagons, Spring Wagons, Harness and other government property will take place from time to time at the principal cities and towns in the State.

These sales will afford farmers excellent opportunities to stock their farms with any class of animals they desire to purchase.

Each sale will embrace a variety of stock, including riding and draught Horses and Mules of every class. A few very large Mules, thoroughly broken to harness, and in fine condition, will be offered at each sale.

The attention of capitalists and dealers in stock is particularly called to the opportunities here presented for profitable investment. Stock purchased for cash at these sales may be sold on credit, with ample security, at a large advance, to farmers who are depending on their growing crops for means to purchase—or may be retained, and sold for cash at a large profit after the crops have matured.

Terms CASH on day of sale.

Sales will continue during the month of August, and will be advertised in this column as soon as dates are fixed.

SALES of property named above will be held at the times and places named below, viz:

At LEXINGTON, on Friday, August 4th, under the direction of Capt. D. W. H. DAY, Ch. Q. M. 23d Army Corps.

At FAYETTEVILLE, on Friday, August 4th, under the direction of Capt. A. M. GARGUTT, A. Q. M.

At MOREHEAD CITY, on Monday, July 31st, 1865, under the direction of Capt. W. H. BARLOW, A. Q. M. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m.

jy 24-tf J. F. BOYD, Col. & Chief Q. M., Dep't of N. C.

A RARE CHANCE

For any one Wishing to Build a Fine House.

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all morticed and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE,

46 by 56 feet, cottage style, 8 rooms with basement; together with

16 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and Frames;
14 Large Window Frames, with Rollers;
7 Window Frames—without Rollers;
14 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass 10 by 12;
6 Frontispieces for fire-places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather-boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by calling on or addressing

jy 26-1m EDITOR PROGRESS.

ALES.

MACPHERSON & DONALD SMITH,
(Late styled Smith & Brother,)
New York.

BREWERS OF
EAST INDIA AND BITTER PALE ALES,
FOR CITY AND SOUTHERN USE.

These ales are of improved quality, brewed with great care, pleasant, nutritive and strengthening, and can be relied on for purity.

Brewery, West 10th st., between 7th and 8th ave.

jy 15 3m

FOR SALE,

A GOOD FARM AND WATER-POWER. APPLY to RICHARDSON & MILLER.

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

SPOTSWOOD HOTEL,

CORNER OF 9th AND MAIN STS.,

Richmond, Va.

THE PROPRIETORS TAKE PLEASURE IN making known to the public, through the press, that all military restriction in regard to persons belonging to the Confederate service, from stopping at this Hotel, has been removed.

The Proprietors will be pleased to welcome all their old friends and patrons, and having renovated and refurnished the entire house, assure the public that the accommodations are second to none found in any First Class House, North or South.

CORKERY & MILLWARD,
jy 26-3w Proprietors.

The Wilmington Herald, Salisbury Banner, Charlotte Democrat, Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel, Columbia Phœnix, Savannah Republican and Macon Telegraph copy two weeks and send bill to Proprietors, Richmond.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

HILLSBORO' STREET.

THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN CLOSED FOR some time past, will now be opened by the subscribers for the accommodation of the public.

No pains or expense will be spared to make the Exchange a first class Hotel.

jo 22-tf RANDALL & BOWEN, Proprietors.

MRS. H. W. MILLER'S

BOARDING HOUSE.

Corner Newbern and Person Sts, Raleigh,

BY THE DAY, WEEK AND MONTH.

Apr21-tf

THE UNION STORE,

(BUTCHING'S OLD STAND,)

THE FINEST AND LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT IN TOWN NOW OPEN.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK, CONSISTING OF ALL KINDS OF

FANCY GOODS, SEGARS, TOBACCO AND PIPES.

—ALSO—

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

LADIES SHOES OF ALL DESCRIPTION.

AND OBLIGE YOUR OBEDIENT SERVANT,

P. H. THEIM.

Raleigh, N. C., June 30, 1865—3m.

U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS.

Morehead City and Goldsboro', and Goldsboro' and Raleigh Lines.

CARS LEAVE NEWBERNE FOR RALEIGH AT 11.30 A. M.
For Morehead City at 4.50 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Raleigh for New Berne at 10 A. M.
Leave Morehead City for New Berne at 9.30 A. M.

WILMINGTON AND GOLDSBORO' LINE.

Leave Goldsboro' for Wilmington at 8.10 P. M.
Leave Wilmington for Goldsboro' at 4.30 A. M.

J. B. VAN DYNE,
May 24-tf Superintendent.

R. S. Lougee. G. E. Lougee.

Lougee & Brother,

(Successors to W. J. Lougee, Raleigh, N. C.,)

Dealers in Stoves, Hard and Hollow Ware, and Manufacturers of Copper, Sheet Iron and

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WILL KEEP ON HAND EVERYTHING IN their line of business, and warrant every article of their make to be of lasting and endurable materials.

HOUSE ROOFING AND REPAIRING executed with fidelity and despatch.

Trusting that they may sustain the well-earned reputation of this old and popular establishment, of forty years standing, they respectfully solicit a continuance of that confidence and patronage. jy 6-6m

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SELLS ALL AND EVERYTHING. QUICK RETURNS made. Custom desired all through the South.

REFER TO

Mr. John B. Neathery, Maj. W. W. Pierce, and others in Raleigh, N. C. jy 16-1m

Kittrell's Springs, N. C.,
July, 15, 1865.

APPLICATIONS FROM MANY INVALIDS INduce us to open our House on 1st August for the accommodation of a few of our old friends and former patrons.

The Spring is now in good running order, notwithstanding parties have been busily engaged circulating reports to the contrary.

Board will be moderate, half of which may be paid (in advance) in provisions at market rates. Best write us a few days before hand so that conveyances may be in readiness at the Depot.

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